

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

(Continued from page 2.)

THE TRIAL PLATE.—Winner \$600. Second \$200. Third \$100. For China Ponies, 1914-1915. Weight for inches as per scale. Subscription Grifins of this season 1914-1915 allowed 7lb. Winner of the Maiden Stakes 7lb. extra. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5lb. From the two mile post once round and in.

Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Australian Chief, 11st 11lb. (Mr. Moller) 1
Sir Paul's Liberty Dahlia, 11st 11lb. (Mr. Moller) 2
Sir Paul's Perfection Dahlia, 11st 11lb. (Mr. Moller) 3
Messrs. B. and C's Corporation, 10st 10lb. (Mr. Sedgwick) 0
Mr. Gilpin's Sir Calidore, 11st 11lb. (Mr. Knoll) 0
Mr. John Peel's Beestock, 10st 10lb. (Mr. Johnstone) 0

There was an exceptionally good start, and the ponies kept well together past the post. Sir Calidore, Corporation and Perfection Dahlia being to the fore, and Mr. Kadoorie's Chief last. The positions of the competitors remained much the same to the bottom of the incline, when Sir Calidore and Corporation raced in partnership. The field again closed in, Sir Calidore still being half a length ahead. Nearing the village the Chief was given more freedom, and quickly dispossessed the fourth pony, Corporation falling behind, and bringing up the rear. The Chief got into second place in the home straight, and at the mile post went away to the front. Challenged by Liberty Dahlia and his stable companion, the Chief shook them off, and burst past the post beautifully, winning by two lengths, a short head separating Liberty and Perfection Dahlia. This Mr. Kadoorie's first win of the meeting, was extremely popular.

Time: 2min. 32.2-seconds.
Pari-mutuel. Cash Sweeps.
Winner: \$20.10. Winning No. 1, 12.50. 63, \$1,085.25
2, 16.20. 474, 481.50
3, 16.20. 444, 240.75

THE GARRISON CUP.—Presented by the Officers of the Garrison. Second to receive \$200. Third \$100. For China Ponies, Subscription Grifins of any season. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at previous meetings of one race 7lb.; of more than one 14lb.; at this meeting 3lb. extra. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5lb. One mile.

Mr. John Peel's Sailor, 10st 12lb. (Mr. Johnstone) 1
Dr. Forsyth's Lorenzo (late Arravand), 10st 10lb. (Mr. R. Pope) 2
Mr. Billiards' Winning Hazard, 10st 12lb. (Mr. R. Pope) 3
Mr. R. D. Harvey's The Shrike, 10st 9lb. (Mr. Hickman) 0
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Bikanir Chief (late Rosario), 11st 11lb. (Mr. Moller) 0
Mr. Nemazee's Shabrang, 10st 12lb. (Mr. H. Seth) 0
Mr. D. M. Ross' Mademoiselle, 11st 11lb. (Mr. Sedgwick) 0
Mr. H. P. White's Annan Ra, 11st 8lb. (Mr. Gegg) 0

Lorenzo shot in front from a level start, but was soon displaced of the lead by Bikanir Chief, with Mad Eve third, this being the order past the post. At the golf club the Chief held sway by a length from Sailor. The field spread out, Winning Hazard securing fourth place from Lorenzo. The latter again came up at the bottom of the incline, but Winning Hazard's answering spurt enabled him to retain his position. Sailor was strong, challenged by Mad Eve when passing the Rock, and Lorenzo came up into fourth place, securing third position rounding the bend, when the Chief was still showing the rest of the field his heels. Sailor was dispossessed by Lorenzo, but the former regained his lost advantage, and successfully challenged the leader. Sailor raced spiritedly, and won by three clear lengths from Lorenzo. Winning Hazard coming up into place, a length behind Lorenzo.

Time: 2min. 0.7-seconds.
Pari-mutuel. Cash Sweeps.
Winner: \$8.40. Winning No. 1, 6.10. 425, \$1,559.25
2, 7.10. 421, 445.50
3, 7.60. 187, 222.75

THE PROFESSIONAL CUP.—Presented. Value fifty guineas and \$200 to winner. Second to receive \$200. Third \$100. For Grifins on date of entry and Ponies that have never won a race. Subscription Grifins of this season 1914-1915 allowed 5lb. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at previous meetings of one race 7lb.; of more than one 14lb.; at this meeting 3lb. extra. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai and Tientsin allowed 5lb. Allowances accumulative. Entrance \$10. One mile.

Sir Paul's Standard Dahlia, 11st 7lb. (Mr. Burkill) 1
Mr. John Peel's Lochmaben, 10st 9lb. (Mr. Johnstone) 2
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Canadian Chief, 10st 12lb. (Mr. Moller) 3
Sir Paul's The Duke Dahlia, 10st 12lb. (Mr. Moller) 0
Mr. Horsford's Mascotte (late Victoria Aster), 11st 11lb. (Gegg) 0
Mr. Tiorco's Dunrobin, 11st 11lb. (Heard) 0

There was again a very satisfactory start. Mascotte went sharply away, and led the van past the post first time round, with the Chief second. At the golf stand the field bunched, Standard Dahlia securing third place, Lochmaben being held by Johnstone in the fifth position. Five lengths from his nearest rival, Mascotte was making the pace rather warm. At the bottom of the incline Lochmaben passed two or three ponies and reduced Mascotte's lead, but dropped back again into fourth place passing the Rock. At the village Johnstone's mount burst through again, overhauled the leader, and got into second place, and rounding the bend, dispossessed Mascotte of his long-

held lead. Into the home straight the favourite, which appeared to be ridden easily, came along on the rails, but the Dahlia spiritedly contested his lead, and after racing alongside him, went to the fore, and won a most exciting race by two lengths, one length separating Lochmaben from Canadian Chief.

Time: 2min. 0.4-seconds.
Pari-mutuel. Cash Sweeps.
Winner: \$31.10. Winning No. 1, 9.10. 70, \$1,490.40
2, 6.30. 17, 428.40
3, 218, 214.20

THE JOCKEY CLUB STAKES.—Winner \$750. Second \$200. Third \$125. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Grifins allowed 5lb. Subscription Grifins of this season 1914-1915 allowed 10lb. Winners at this meeting 5lb. extra. Entrance \$10. One mile and a quarter.

Sir Paul's Triumphant Dahlia (late Forbearance), 10st 12lb. (Mr. Moller) 1
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's English Chief, 10st 10lb. (Mr. Moller) 2
Mr. John Peel's Moffat, 11st 11lb. (Mr. Johnstone) 3
Mr. Ezra's Neptune, 11st 11lb. (Mr. Ezra) 0

Although only four ponies competed, there was a very indifferent start, of which the Dahlia had a very considerable benefit, with the Chief second and Moffat third. This was the order past the post and for the whole of the distance. At the golf stand the Dahlia and the Chief ran away from the other pair. Sir Paul's representative being half a length ahead. The race resolved itself into a duel between the Dahlia and the Chief, although Moffat once shot up very near the leaders. In the home straight the Chief challenged the Dahlia, and a thrilling neck-and-neck contest ensued for supremacy. Both were hard ridden, and at one moment it looked as if Mr. Kadoorie would secure a second win. The Dahlia forged slightly ahead, however, and won brilliantly by half a length, two lengths separating the Chief and Moffat.

Time: 2min. 35.1-seconds.
Pari-mutuel. Cash Sweeps.
Winner: \$13.60. Winning No. 1, 7.30. 389, \$1,187.55
2, 7.30. 87, 339.30
3, 252, 109.85

THE RACING STAKES.—Winner \$600. Second \$200. Third \$100. For China Ponies, Subscription Grifins of this season 1914-1915. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners 5lb. extra. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5lb. Entrance \$5. Seven furlongs.

Mr. John Peel's Tinker, 10st 12lb. (Mr. Johnstone) 1
Mr. Cunningham's Jed, 11st 0lb. (Mr. Burkill) 2
Mr. Shellim's Lucky Gem, 10st 12lb. (Mr. Knoll) 3
Mr. Apter's Topaz, 10st 12lb. (Mr. H. Seth) 0
Dr. Forsyth's Turzum, 10st 12lb. (Mr. R. Pope) 0
Mr. Eli's Kadoorie's Gwalior Chief, 10st 12lb. (Mr. Moller) 0
Mr. Leprehorn's Erin, 10st 7lb. (Mr. Forbes) 0
Sir Paul's Ideal Dahlia, 11st 11lb. (Mr. Moller) 0
Mr. Tiorco's Bayard, 10st 9lb. (Mr. Heard) 0
Mr. Wayfoong's Bluebottle, 10st 5lb. (Mr. Sedgwick) 0

The field went well away together at the fall of the flag, the Chief, Jed, and Tinker leading the way. Jed took up the running, past the Bowrington gate, and led at the bottom of the incline by a length from the Chief and Tinker, racing in partnership. Nearing the rock the field again closed together, but the leadership was not challenged. Turzum came up strong on coming into the home straight and took second position. There ensued a very keen race for leadership between Jed, Turzum, Lucky Gem, and Tinker. The latter shot ahead, and beat Jed by three-quarters of a length, Jed having an advantage of one length over the Gem.

Time: 1min. 52.2-seconds.
Pari-mutuel. Cash Sweeps.
Winner: \$15.50. Winning No. 1, 8.40. 49, \$1,348.20
2, 7.00. 115, 385.20
3, 10.10. 120, 192.60

THE RACES.

TO-DAY'S PREDICTIONS.

THE JOCKEY CUP:—
Lucky Gem.
Lorenzo.
Whitoboy.
THE EXCHANGE PLATE:—
Annan.
Sir Paul's Selection.
Fijian Chief.
THE HONGKONG DERBY:—
Australian Chief.
Standard Dahlia.
English Chief.
THE SUBSCRIPTION GRIFINS' CHALLENGE CUP:—
Soldier or Sailor.
Kukri.
Jed.
THE CHINA STAKES:—
Sir Paul's Selection.
Mr. John Peel's Selection.
Coronet.
THE LUSITANO CUP:—
Sir Paul's Selection.
Mr. John Peel's Selection.
Canadian Chief.
THE CHALLENGE CUP:—
Amphid.
Dreadnought Dahlia.
Fijian Chief.
THE ROYAL NAVY CUP:—
Bikanir Chief.
Soldier or Sailor.
Lucky Gem.
THE "BLACK ROCK" STAKES:—
Sir Paul's Selection.
English Chief.
Lochmaben.
THE GYMNASIA STAKES:—
Mr. John Peel's Selection.
Ideal Dahlia.
Sir Galahad.
THE NORTHERN STAKES:—
Thief.
Maybey.
Coronet.

NEW AMERICAN-CHINESE STEAMSHIP LINE.

A New York despatch says that according to a report from the American Minister at Peking, a new steamship line between China and New York is about to be started by a joint stock company with Chinese and American capital. Dividends are guaranteed by the Chinese Government in return for the advantageous freight rates on selected products.

THE "FORMIDABLE."

I. "The Formidable" lost? We read, And then the roll—Her captain dead And hard upon six hundred men—The ship's life-record followed then. Her part was played, the papers told, A gallant ship, but growing old; We can replace the steel and wood, Because they never understood.

II. At least the shipwright thinks not so, Who has the better right to know, He holds that iron, wood, and steel, Have power to live and move and feel, For whose toils with hand and heart Prevails to understand, in part. Only the sailor sees the whole, And knows the ship a living soul.

III. Struck by the viewless hand of death, The Formidable gasps for breath. The last brave signal has been made, Forbidding comrades ships to aid. The last word spoken in the night, "Keep cool, be British! All is right." Lower the great ship leaps anon, Lifts, plunges forward, and is gone.

IV. We dream of high resolve at strife, With thoughts of home and love of life. The captain holds the ship in trust, And dies with her, because he must, Bound by immutable decree The stern tradition of the sea. He bows, we say, "to that command" I wonder if we understand.

V. Only one motive can suffice For man's supreme self-sacrifice. What need of other law to move The soul that once has learnt to love? Father and husband most of all Thrilled to the clear familiar call, And with the ship the captain went Beneath the waters, well content.

VI. Nay more, had one, who loved his men, By any chance been absent then, We should presume to understand And give him joy and wring his hand. But he would turn his head to hide His eyes of the men who died, And sigh to one who held him dear, "They were my friends, and I am here." —The Times.

THE RUSSIAN STRATEGY.

The Times' Retrograde correspondent, dealing with the Russian offensive in East Prussia, in a letter published on January 20th, said that evidently the Russian plan was to outflank the German position in the Masurian Lakes region, and to over-run East Prussia, hence the advance north of Tilsit served as a corollary to the movement of the Russian forces north of the Vistula, beyond Mlaw. The special reasons why this activity was being displayed were believed to be that the Russian is sufficiently frozen to admit the passage of troops and artillery, and the probability of the garrison at Koeningberg being so depleted by drafts for the front, west of the Vistula, that the Germans could not seriously menace the Russian right flank. The strategic reasons of the Russian advance in East Prussia were to divert the German forces from the west or from the Polish and Galician theatres, as there were good reasons to suppose the German forces west of the Vistula had been heavily drawn upon to provide reinforcements for Hungary. Presumably the enemy must transfer troops from the west if he desires to check the Russian movement beyond the Masurian Lakes. [The telegrams of the past week show that the Russian movement has been definitely checked in that region by greatly superior forces and that the Russians have been compelled to retire to the frontier, whether with such heavy losses as the German accounts assert remains to be confirmed.—E.H.D.P.]

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAREMAN, O.C., H.K.V.R.

FIELD DAY. There will be a Field Day in conjunction with the Volunteer Corps on Sunday (March 7th). Detailed orders will be issued later.

LEAVE FROM PARADES. The privilege of granting exemption from particular parades, granted to the Sergeant of Section 2 of "C" Company, is withdrawn, and in future applications must be made to the O.C. the Coy.

ARMY INSTRUCTION, ETC. Further orders regarding care of arms, ammunition and assembly are being circulated.

POSTINGS. Pte. T. L. Perkins is posted to Coy. C. Section 4. W. L. CARTER, Capt. Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

FIELD DAY. 1.—There will be a Field Day on Sunday 7th March. PARADES. 2.—Parades for to-day (Tuesday): Nil. 3.—Orderly Officer: Lieut. Danby. Orderly Sergeant: Sergt. Barlow. To furnish Guard to-night No. 2 Section Artillery. G. E. STEWART, Capt. Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

BATTLE STOPPED BY MUD.

STANDSTILL AT LA BASSEE.

WASHED-OUT TRENCHES.

(By "THE TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NORTHERN FRANCE, Jan. 17th. I have been unable to obtain confirmation of the report of an important British success at La Bassee, contained in a message dated Saint Omer and circulated in London on Friday last. (This message was not given by The Times.) There has been no important change in the situation for nearly a month past, not indeed since the mishap which befell our Indian troops at Giverny on December 20th.

The tenacity with which the enemy have held to their position at La Bassee is remarkable. It is a salient of great strategic importance, covering their line of communications to the Oise and the Aisne. When they extended their lines northward after the battle of Arras in the early days of October their first objective was La Bassee. They threw large numbers of troops into the region and established heavy guns on the low-lying hills east of the town. A few days later they seized the little village of Giverny, about four kilometres west of La Bassee and nine kilometres east of Bethune. The importance of this small mining and agricultural village lies in the fact that it stands on rising ground in a wide, marshy plain.

During the fine weather of late October and early November the enemy had ample time to dig themselves in and to make their position at La Bassee practically impregnable. Their progress further westward was barred by a small British force hastily thrown into Bethune. Had the enemy known how small it was they might have walked through to Calais.

Happily they did not know. They were obsessed with the idea of marching to Calais through Ypres, thus sweeping the last remnants of the Allied forces out of Belgium. They spent their forces hasting at the gates of Ypres, and hasting in vain. Then the possibility of breaking through at Bethune occurred to them. But it was too late.

Then the offensive passed into our hands. But November was well advanced. Storm and rain had swept over the land for many days. The whole region was a swamp, all except the little hill on which Giverny stands. Water lay 5ft. below the surface of the soil. Trench digging in the ordinary sense was impossible. Nevertheless our men pushed on, making such cover as they could by throwing up the surface soil. By the middle of December they had captured trench after trench from the enemy. They had taken possession of, and still hold, the village of Festubert, two kilometres north of Giverny.

On December 20th our Indian troops, who had been put into the trenches, attacked the German trenches at Giverny and captured them by brilliant assault. But the trenches had been mined and were blown up by the enemy. Our brave Indians suffered terribly. The enemy, strongly reinforced, delivered a furious counter-attack, pouring in a devastating enfilading fire.

The position was untenable. The order was given to retire. One party of Indians were completely surrounded. There was no escape for them, no hope of success. There was nothing for it but surrender. Twenty excited German sprang on to the parapet and fired down on the defenceless Indians. They suffered a heavy penalty for this treacherous act. Standing on the parapet they offered an easy mark for our retiring troops, and every one was shot.

Two days later a combined force of British and French again attacked the position and some sections of the trenches were recaptured and held. The Indians were subsequently withdrawn for a much-needed rest. The trenches at Festubert and Giverny are now occupied by British troops. They are very close to the foe. In some cases less than a hundred yards separate the opposing trenches. At one point friend and foe actually occupy the same trench. A high barrier of clay 5ft. thick and 8ft. high separates them. During the Christmas truce they conversed with each other across the barrier and our men threw over tops of bully beef to their friends the enemy.

NO MOVEMENT POSSIBLE.

In these latter weeks no infantry movement has been possible beyond sniping from the trenches. The incessant rains have so verted the swamp into a quagmire. Both sides are at a standstill, stuck in the mud. The condition of things is almost past belief. By dint of constant pumping, life in the trenches is tolerable. Outside the trenches the men sink to their knees, and often to their waists, in mud and water. In such conditions as assault on a trench, even across the narrow spaces which separates them, is impossible. The other day a tributary of the little river Lomme overflowed and flooded one of our trenches north of Festubert. Two men were drowned before they could be extricated. During a violent storm the parapets of one of our trenches, and also of one of the German trenches, were washed away. Friend and foe set to work to repair the damage in full view of each other. Only 80 yards separated them, but not a shot was fired.

These trenches in the mud have no snug dug-outs such as it is possible to construct in more favourable places. They are uncomfortable and unhealthy. The men cannot stay in them for any length of time. A certain number are relieved every night. And getting into and out of the trenches at night is difficult and dangerous work. Wooden causeways have been constructed from the billets to within a quarter of a mile of the entrance to the trenches. But that quarter of a mile has sometimes taken two hours to traverse. It is inconceivable that in such conditions any important advantage can have been gained by either side in the La Bassee region, except, perhaps, by artillery fire.

INTIMATIONS

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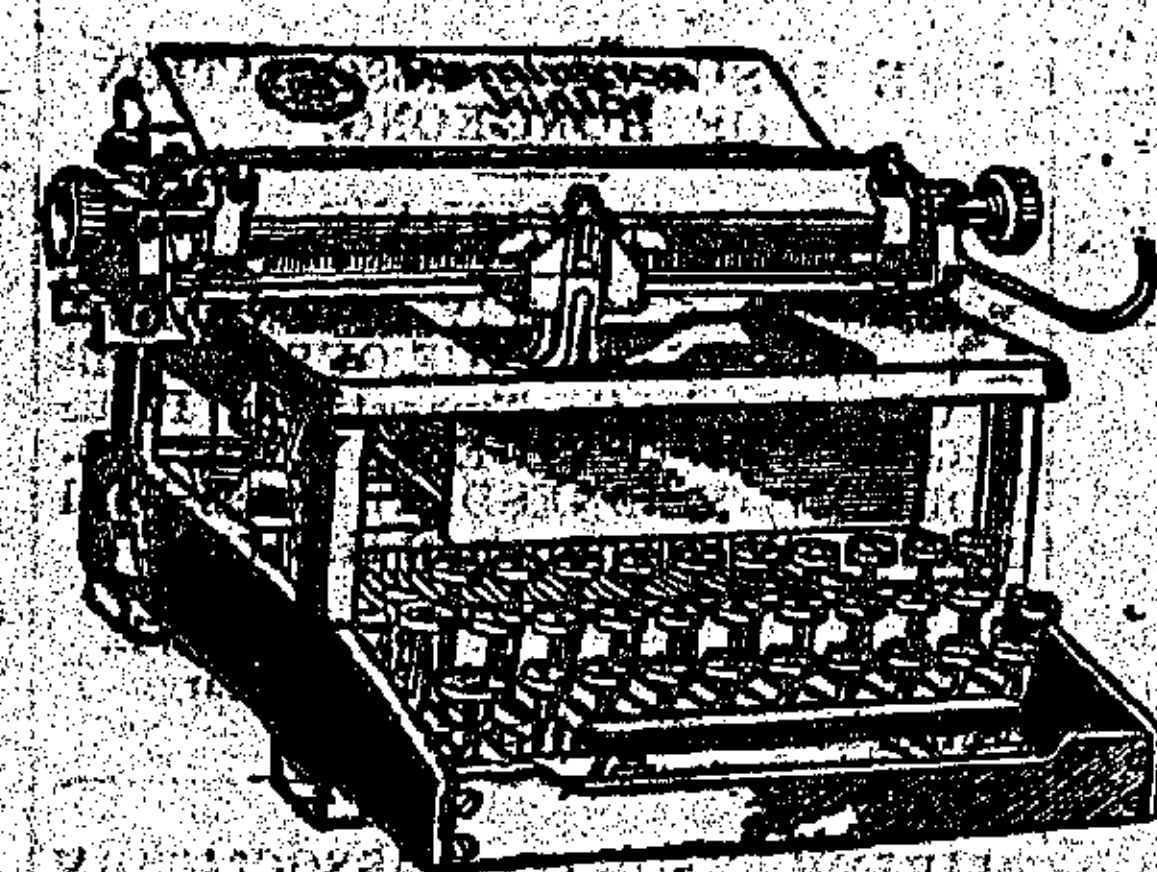
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Hongkong, 30th November, 1914.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE BEEN APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA FOR SAKURA BEER

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This is an Excellent Beer and moreover CHEAP.

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TEL. 636.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1914.

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NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed **DAILY PRESS** only, special business matter **THE MANAGER**.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. Subscribers are requested to communicate with **THE MANAGER** immediately in the event of non-delivery or late delivery of their copy of the paper.

Orders for extra copies of **DAILY PRESS** should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

P.M. S.S. "PERSIA."
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS
AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned Vessel having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature and take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board 24th Feb., at Noon, will be subject to landing charges, and if undelivered 27th Feb., at 5 p.m., will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. All claims and otherwise damaged Cargo will be examined at the above Company's Godown 27th Feb., at 10 a.m.

No Claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to Consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All Claims must be filed on or before 3th Mar., otherwise they will not be recognized.

R. C. MORFON,
Agent.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1915. [18]



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Provost Marshal, Head Quarters Office, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height, complexion and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes to the Provost Marshal at Head Quarters Office between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Hongkong 26th January, 1915. [207]



NOTICE.

ALL Persons applying to the PROVOST MARCHAL for Passes are requested in future to apply between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 5 to 7 p.m. daily.

Hongkong, 18th February, 1915. [282]

LIAO RIVER CONSERVANCY.

THE BOARD calls for Tenders for a LOAN up to Six Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$600,000) Payable in Four Instalments. The Loan will be approved and guaranteed by the Manchurian Government with the sanction of the Central Government. The security is a tariff surtax on goods and shipping collected at the Custom House under Agreement between the Chinese Government and the Ministers of the Treaty Powers. Further Particulars can be obtained on application to the Commissioner of Customs, Newchwang. Applications must reach Newchwang not later than the 15th March, 1915, after which date the Executive Committee will proceed with its arrangements to place the Loan.

8th February, 1915. [310]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND DECLARED for the Half-Year ending 31st December, 1914, at the Rate of Two Pounds Three Shillings Sterling together with a Bonus of Five Shillings Sterling per Share of \$125, is Payable on and after MONDAY, the 22nd day of February, Current, at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1915. [314]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

THE EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, 31, George Street, Building, No. 6 Connaught Road, on FRIDAY, the 26th February, 1915, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of receiving Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 22nd February, 1915, until FRIDAY, the 26th February, 1915, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1915. [320]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING 1915.

TO-DAY (TUESDAY), TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) AND SATURDAY (OFF-DAY).

22ND, 23RD, 24TH AND 27TH FEBRUARY.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION to the GRAND STAND and ENCLOSURE may be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LTD., or at the Gate. Price 87 for the Meeting (excluding the Off-Day), or 33 per day. Tickets for the Off-Day, 32.

No one admitted without a Ticket, to be shown to the Ticket Inspector at the Gate.

N.B.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a large proportion of the Receipts accruing to the Club will be donated to the FRENCH OF WALES NATIONAL RELIEF FUND. A Grant will also be made to the HONGKONG LADIES' BENEVOLENT FUND to assist in meeting cases of distress caused by the War.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 17th February, 1915. [296]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE STEWARDS request the pleasure of the presence of the LADIES at the GRAND STAND and the ENCLOSURE during the Races.

A Silver and Enclosure will be reserved for Members' Wives and Families. Tickets for which are being sent out with the Members' Tickets.

All Tickets must be produced to gain admission.

Special accommodation will be reserved as in recent years for Chinese Ladies and their female attendants in the Stand erected on the plot of ground next to the Lusitania Club Stand.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 17th February, 1915. [297]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NO Servants will be allowed inside the ENCLOSURE of the Race Course during the Race Days WITHOUT TICKETS, which can be had on application to the Undersecretary. These Tickets are only available for Servants while in attendance on their employers or when on duty at the various Stands.

Any Chinese found loitering about with Servants' passes in their possession will forfeit them and the holders thereof will be removed from the Enclosure.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1915. [298]

RACE HOLIDAYS.

THE LOCAL BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of EXCHANGE Business TO-DAY (TUESDAY) and TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), the 23rd and 24th instants, at 11.45 a.m.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1915. [313]

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

RACE HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business TO-DAY (TUESDAY) and TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), the 23rd and 24th instants, respectively, at 11.45 a.m.

By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1915. [308]

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

RACE HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business TO-DAY (TUESDAY) and TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), the 23rd and 24th instants, respectively, at 11.45 a.m.

By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1915. [309]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[305]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

WE have REMOVED our PHILATELIC STORE from Hongkong Hotel Building, Pedder Street, to No. 11A, CANTON ROAD.

GRACA & CO.

Hongkong, 8th February, 1915. [103]

WANTED.

LARGE OFFICES, preferably facing Harbour, from June or July.

Apply to—
Box No. 29,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1915. [229]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building, Second Floor, overlooking Harbour, immediate possession.

Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [38]

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

TWO or THREE LARGE OFFICE ROOMS in Prince's Building, Lift, Electric Light and Verandah.
Apply to the Liquidators of Messrs. SANDER, WIEBER & Co.
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1915. [315]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 94, Prys East.

Apply—
KWONG SANG HONG, Ltd.,
No. 248, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1915. [303]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

NO. 6, STEWART TERRACE, PEAK, from April to October.

W. L. CARTER.
Hongkong, 18th February, 1915. [302]

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 6, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, occupied by Madame Gains, etc.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [273]

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLINTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office.

25, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.

1, HILL SIDE, 110, THE PEAK.

GODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.

Apply, etc.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1915. [38]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE, Furnished and newly done up.

Apply—
H. E. FOLLOCK,
Prince's Building.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [53]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.

Apply—
A. B. AVASIA,
Care of E. FABIANI,
No. 1, Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [244]

TO LET.

NO. 168, THE PEAK, "THE KENNELS."

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1915. [54]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

BISHOP'S LODGE NORTH, No. 12, THE PEAK, from 1st May next.

For further particulars, apply to—
PALMER & TURNER,
Alexandra Buildings, 3rd Floor.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1915. [1239]

TO LET—From 1st March, 1915.

NOS. 1 and 2, STOCKWELL VILLAS, Kowloon, with open Tennis Lawn and Gardens around, at present in the occupation of the Officers' Mess 4th Cavalry.

Apply to—
STEELE & WILLSON,
Solicitors for the Owner.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1915. [241]

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1915. [35]

TO LET.

FILATS in Humphrey's Buildings and Nathan Road, Kowloon.

SIX-ROOMED HOUSE in Minden Row.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES at Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1914. [289]

TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES and ROOMS. Including a Fine Commodious Suite.

Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914. [33]

TO LET.

NO. 1, NATHAN ROAD, Kowloon (No. 1, Fairview), from 1st February.

"SHOENCLIFFE," Garden Road, to let furnished (6 Rooms).

"ROGATE," Austin Road, Kowloon, from 1st February.

"EILANDONAN," No. 54, Mount Kellett Road, 5 Rooms, unfurnished, from 1st March.

No. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (unfurnished).

"MOUNTAIN VIEW," PEAK, ROOMS, suitable for Office, on the First Floor of No. 3, Duddell Street.

No. 82, THE PEAK, (No. 2, CAMERON VILLAS), furnished.

"KIRKENDALL," furnished, No. 123, Plantation Road, PEAK.

"BEACONSFIELD," Battery Path, No. 19, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS), Small Bungalow adjoining "GLENSHIEL," Barker Road, PEAK.

Apply to—
LINDSEY & DAVIE,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1915. [43]

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 73 YEARS.

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND PERFUMERS, ETC., ETC.

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

WATSON'S HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA.

FOR THE BATH, TOILET, AND HOUSEHOLD. Used in the Bath it promotes a healthy action of the skin, counteracts all effects of perspiration, and is refreshing and invigorating. It is especially useful for cleaning Jewellery, Silver, and Plated Ware, etc.

WATSON'S

CELEBRATED

CORN SOLVENT.

A permanent, speedy and painless CURE for corns and bunions.

WATSON'S

SHAVING STICKS.

The cheapest and best in the market. They give a free and lasting lather, and impart a soothing feeling to the skin. For delicate and sensitive skins they are unequalled.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY AND KOWLOON DISPENSARY. [15]

DEATH.

SAYER.—On February 22nd, at 11.05 a.m., at the Government Civil Hospital, after a long illness, ERNEST ALFRED ROBERT SAYER, marine engineer, aged 36 years, second son of Geo. J. B. SAYER.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 23RD, 1915.

AN HISTORIC PARALLEL.

From all accounts the plight of Belgium under German rule bears some resemblance to the sufferings the same country experienced some two hundred and thirty years ago, when, nominally attached to Holland as part of the United Netherlands, it formed those provinces which re-submitted to Spanish rule. There are also some curious points of similarity between the position of Spain in those days and the position of Germany to-day. PHILIP of Spain, however poor a creature he may appear by the side of WILLIAM of Germany, had one trait which general report assigns to the Kaiser: he was convinced that he had a mission in the world; that he was specially sent by God to perform a certain task, which was the stamping out of Protestantism and the universal re-establishment of the power of the Pope. At first sight this would appear to bear but slight resemblance to the mission of the Kaiser, which is apparently to plant German Kultur in all the countries of the earth. Yet when we remember that the Kaiser has repeatedly, and no doubt conscientiously, claimed the special protection of God, and has referred to German victories as owing to divine assistance, it is apparent that the spread of German Kultur is regarded by him in no less religious a light than the re-establishment of Catholicism was regarded by PHILIP. Further, as England to-day is the greatest obstacle in the spread of German Kultur, so in the 16th century was she the greatest obstacle in the road of the re-establishment of Catholicism. But the England of the 16th century was but a shadow of that of the 20th: she could

hardly be then classed among the first-class Powers; her capital was inferior in size and splendour even to Antwerp, her population hardly greater than that which now occupies the County of London, and with Scotland a separate kingdom and Ireland in a perpetual state of rebellion, all the ability of her statesmen was required to prevent shipwreck. To-day, with united forces, with colonies and possessions far exceeding in size and splendour anything that ELIZABETH's statesmen could have conceived in their wildest dreams, England stands confronted with an enemy no less strong and no less inspired than Spain and her ruler in the 16th century. The analogy is still stronger when we consider what were the respective attitudes of England towards Spain in the 16th century and towards Germany in the 20th. So far from offering any provocation to Spain the England of the 16th century was less prepared for war than the England of to-day. Although ELIZABETH was regarded as the defender of the Protestant faith, her character and disposition made her but a lukewarm champion, and even when it seemed that a struggle was inevitable, she was still carrying on negotiations which, while ensuring peace, would have virtually meant a waiving of her claim to be considered as the champion of the Protestant cause. It is true that some direct action was taken in support of those of the provinces of the United Netherlands (now forming the Kingdom of Holland) which had not re-submitted to Spanish rule, but the well-known parsimony of the QUEEN, and the extraordinary restrictions she imposed on the nominal leader of the expedition, the EARL OF LEICESTER, made the army but of small importance and a change of policy comparatively easy. Taken as a whole, then, the historical records of the 16th century show England no less anxious to avoid a war with Spain as she was six months ago no less anxious to avoid war with Germany. We say this in spite of Mr. BERNARD SHAW and German asseverations to the contrary. Future historians must decide the point, but we cannot overlook the fact of the constant negotiations with Germany for the betterment of the conditions between the two countries, nor the eloquent endeavours of many Englishmen to avert the catastrophe, nor the inability of certain prominent statesmen to readjust their ideas when war was inevitable, nor the failure—absolute failure—of Germany to take even one step aside from the policy she had marked out for herself. As PHILIP of Spain put too full trust in what he regarded as the divineness of his mission to pay any regard to the changing circumstances of the time, so the KAISER pressed on in a blind confidence that he was also receiving divine assistance. Every schoolboy knows the story of the Spanish Armada and how by dint of gallant fighting and stormy weather PHILIP's hope of conquering England passed into a dream. To-day the prophet upon whom PHILIP's mantle has fallen appears to nurse some such idea, for if German Kultur is ever to win its way, save by peaceful penetration, it will be over England's prostrate body. In the meantime the Low Countries now, as in the days of PHILIP, bear the brunt of the struggle. When the PRINCE OF PARMA forced Antwerp to surrender and thus finished the reconquest of that portion of the revolting provinces which now forms Belgium, he completed the ruin of the country. Antwerp, which had been one of the most flourishing centres of trade in the world, became, in PARMA's words, "poverty stricken," and Antwerp was but a sample of the condition that all the other cities had fallen into. Where they had formerly been among the most opulent cities on the Continent they are described under Spanish rule as "mere dens of thieves and paupers." The fact, of course, was that the intelligent and industrious portion of the population, rather than suffer under Spanish rule, had migrated to England and Holland, while the Spanish army ate the country bare as the German army is doing to-day. Will German Kultur prove more acceptable to an alien people than Spanish culture proved two hundred years ago? Reports go to show that it will not, and that the influence of the religion of militarism is no less deadening to a country than the religion of bigotry.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 11 a.m.

In Taiping Police Court, Federated Malay States, the captain of a tongkang was recently fined \$60 for importing into the State five kegs of wire nails without having declared them in the manifest. After a Customs officer had examined the manifest he overhauled the cargo and found the kegs which were marked "Made in Germany."

A London newspaper says:—"The news of Mrs. Beatrix Bulstrode's approaching marriage to Mr. Manico Gull, sometime of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, will be received with interest in quite a number of learned societies and famous clubs. Mrs. Bulstrode's journey through Mongolia, and her visit to the Bogdo's infamous capital of Urga, where she succeeded in entering the prisons, attracted world-wide attention not many months ago. Mr. Gull is also a traveller of distinction, and he accompanied Mrs. Bulstrode's expedition during a part of its long marches in the Far East." Mr. Gull is now on the editorial staff of the N.O. Daily News.

"Mignon," an old favourite with opera-goers, was introduced by the Italian Grand Opera Company to a large audience at the Theatre Royal last night, and created an excellent impression. The title rôle was admirably sustained by Mlle. Visoni, who sang and acted throughout with great charm. As "Filius," Mlle. Gonsalez repeated her former successes, and in the second scene in Act II. gave a particularly fine rendering of the brilliant and exacting Polonaise, which elicited prolonged applause. In the character of "Wilhelm Meister," "Mignon's" friend and lover, M. Dagradi acquitted himself well; and M. Mauoeri gave a finished representation of "Count Lothario," the distracted father of the lost "Mignon." The singing all through was of a high order of excellence, but the Orchestra was scarcely adequate. To-night the Company presents "Otello."

CORRESPONDENCE.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

DUBLIN, January 10th, 1915.
DEAR SIR,—May I through the medium of your paper mention that the President, Vice-President and Council of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland have decided to place in the College a permanent record of the names of all the Students, Licentiates and Fellows of the College who are at present serving with His Majesty's Navy and Expeditionary Forces, and further to

THE WAR.

JAPAN'S DEMANDS ON CHINA.

QUESTIONS IN BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

AMERICAN SHIP SUNK OFF BORKUM.

U.S. GOVERNMENT WANTS DETAILS.

ENEMY FLEE IN CHAMPAGNE.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENEMY OUSTED FROM TRENCHES AT YPRES.

LONDON, February 21st.

A Paris communiqué states:— We took a portion of some trenches in the Ypres region which the enemy had temporarily occupied.

It is confirmed that the enemy left several hundred men on the field. Our losses were slight.

Our gains in Champagne have been maintained. Enemy counter-attacks at Meuse failed.

We repulsed in the Vosges an attack on the northern bank of La Foch and two attacks on the southern banks. We counter-attacked. The fighting continues.

ENEMY PURSUED IN CHAMPAGNE.

LONDON, February 22nd. 1.10 a.m.

The Paris evening communiqué says that, from the sea to the Aisne, there has been an intermittent cannonade. In Champagne an enemy counter-attack was brilliantly repulsed, and was followed by a vigorous pursuit, whereby we captured all the German trenches north and east of the wood captured yesterday.

Elsewhere along the front two German counter-attacks were repulsed, and we made fresh progress, particularly north of Mesnil. We captured two mitrailleuses and a hundred prisoners.

The enemy delivered a seventh counter-attack at Les Eparges, in order to recapture the positions which we had won during the last two days; but it failed completely.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANY'S ATTACK ON PEACEFUL SHIPPING.

VESSELS SUNK IN THE ATLANTIC.

LONDON, February 21st. 5.15 p.m.

The steamer *Highland Brae* (a passenger steamer of the Nelson Line), the *Polara*, and *Hemisphere*, as well as two sailing vessels, have been sunk in the Atlantic, presumably by the German cruiser *Karlsruhe*.

All the crews, numbering 102, were landed yesterday at Buenos Aires, also fifty-one passengers of the s.s. *Highland Brae*.

The *Karlsruhe's* victims include the Norwegian sailing vessel *Semantia*, bound from America for England.

A telegram from Buenos Aires states that the German auxiliary *Holger*, which brought in the crews and passengers of steamers which had been sunk, has been interned.

It is now stated that the ships were sunk by the *Kron Prinz Wilhelm*, which is believed to be in the River Plate with the crews of other vessels.

[HAWAS SERVICE.]

FRENCH STEAMER TORPEDOED.

PARIS, February 19th.

A German submarine torpedoed the French steamer *Dinoraz*, off Dieppe, but the ship was able to get into port.

THE RUSSIAN DISASTER IN EAST PRUSSIA.

ONLY ISOLATED ELEMENTS OF ONE CORPS ESCAPED.

LONDON, February 22nd. 5.15 a.m.

An official statement issued in Petrograd says that only isolated elements of one Corps escaped when the tenth Army was forced to retreat from East Prussia in consequence of the advance of enormous German forces. The remainder of the Army, which had been fighting ceaselessly for nine days in deep snow, have reached positions previously prepared. Battles now progress in the vicinity of Ossowice, and between Plotz and Plonk.

FIERCE FIGHTING CONTINUES IN CARPATHIANS.

LONDON, February 22nd. 2.15 a.m.

A Petrograd communiqué says:— North of the Vistula we have captured a thousand Germans during the last two days.

The enemy took the offensive from the 10th to the 20th, north of Zaklicine, in Galicia. Three attacks were repulsed.

Fighting between Zsoloborez and the Upper San continues.

Fresh German attacks against the Kozimoka position have been repulsed. In a desperate battle we captured the heights south-east of Tukla and north-west of Senichouva.

The enemy occupied Stanislaw, in Southern Galicia.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH INTERESTS IN CHINA.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, February 22nd.

In the House of Commons Mr. Lyndal asked Sir Edward Grey whether the Government had taken any steps to secure commercial freedom for China in view of the apprehensions entertained in consequence of Japan's demands.

Sir Edward Grey replied that no representations on the subject had been made. The Government would naturally take British interests into account and consider, when necessary, what would be required.

Sir Edward Grey, replying to a further question, said he was unable to communicate to the House particulars of the Japanese demands, of which the Government had been confidentially informed by Japan.

RUSSIAN TREASURY BONDS.

LONDON, February 22nd.

A message from Petrograd says that a ukase orders the issue of two new series of five per cent. Treasury bonds, each for five hundred million roubles, in order to cover the war expenses.

[HAWAS SERVICE.]

GERMANY APOLOGISES TO SWITZERLAND.

PARIS, February 19th.

Germany has expressed her regrets to Switzerland on account of a German aviator having flown over Swiss territory.

[FROM THE MANILA "CARLENEWS"]

RIOT AT PANAMA.

WASHINGTON, February 19th.

A serious riot between soldiers and police has taken place at Panama, according to a cablegram which Secretary of War Garrison received from the Canal Zone authorities to-day. Several hundred men took part in the riot and several companies of infantry were finally ordered out to quell the disturbance. Twenty-three Americans were injured and one policeman was killed.

A searching inquiry into the cause of the riot has been ordered by Secretary Garrison. Soldiers who were involved are in custody.

A movement is on foot to induce Belgian farm labourers to emigrate to Cape Colony. A representative from the Cape has been sent to Europe.

WAR NEWS.

LOST FRENCH SUBMARINE.

HEROIC COMMANDER.

The French submarine *Saphir*, which was reported to have been lost in the Dardanelles, reached Nagasaki, where she grounded. She was damaged, and came to the surface. Her crew landed, after which she was sunk by her commander, who went down with the vessel.

A GERMAN CONFESSION OF LIES.

The semi-official *Cologne Gazette* publishes the following remarkable admission:— "Circumstances often compel us to swear from the right path and to utter lies by lies. This is the only way to silence the liars. When our soldiers' strong arms have prevailed we shall be glad to return to our habit of strict frankness."

BLACK BREAD AS FOOTBALL.

CAPTURED BRITISH OFFICERS SENT TO A PRISON.

According to the *Berliner Tageblatt*, five British officers who have been held as prisoners of war in the fortress of Magdeburg have been sent under military escort to the civil prison in the same town. They have been sentenced to eight days' imprisonment. It is declared, for playing football with loaves made of military black bread.

EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

REMARKABLE EXHORTATION.

A Cairo telegram dated January 25th states that Colonel von Krusenstern, addressing Turkish officers and soldiers at Damascus, said:— "Britain is your great enemy. This is your last chance of life, and the last chance of Afghanistan. Our expedition will shortly cross the Egyptian frontier, and once you are near the Suez Canal, which is defended by the cowardly English, it will be only a matter of a few hours to cross it. There is no possibility of retreat. Death would be inevitable, not from desert perils alone, but from the reserve army behind. Therefore it is much easier to go forward."

MUD THAT STICKS.

THE OLD FRENCHWOMAN AND THE KAISER.

The Kaiser was passing through a village of the Aisne a day or two ago on foot, when he stepped in a puddle, flung a clump of mud against an old Frenchwoman's face, writes the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*. The Kaiser made a gesture of excuse, but the old woman, looking him squarely in the face, said, in a firm voice, "It is nothing, sir. Such mud as that can be wiped off."

The Kaiser, who caught the old woman's implication that there are other stains that are indelible, frowned, and turned his back without a word.

BIG BRITISH REINFORCEMENTS.

A correspondent of the *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant* writes from Havre:— For some days past numerous troops have again reached France from Britain. It is estimated that at Havre alone some 40,000 men were landed. Their equipment was, as always, incomparable. The British soldiers form excellent material. They are all strong men in the prime of life. As a type the British soldier differs greatly from his comrades in other armies, and from his opponents. Even when he is a soldier, the Englishman remains in the first place the citizen of a free nation. A good deal of self-consciousness is evinced by the bearing of even the common soldier. Singing, but mostly whistling, the British troops march across the city. "Tipperary" is rather old-fashioned now; they mostly whistle the "Marseillaise." Amongst the French boys the British soldiers are very popular, even more so than the French, and no British troop is ever seen without an escort of small French boys, who shake hands with the soldiers, saying "Carry." This is intended as a request to be allowed to carry a British rifle for a little while, which request is rarely refused.

PEERS IN THE KING'S FORCES.

NOBLES WHO HAVE GIVEN THEIR LIVES FOR THEIR COUNTRY.

The following interesting list has been compiled of Peers of the Realm who are serving or have been serving in His Majesty's forces during the war either at home or abroad. The list includes 178 names, four being those of Scottish peers, sixteen those of Irish peers (of whom one is a member of the House of Commons), and two minors who are serving in the Royal Navy.

Among the names are those of the Dukes of Abercorn, Bedford, Leeds, Marlborough, Montrose, Roxburghe, Sutherland and Westminster; and the Marquesses of Alibury, Anglesey, Camden, Cholmondeley, Conynghame, Exeter, Linlithgow, Northampton, Salisbury and Tweeddale. There are further sixty-one Earls (including Lord Kitchener), twenty-two Viscounts, and 17 Lords (including Lord Fisher).

The list shows the following casualties: Killed—The Earl of Annesley, Viscount Hawarden and Lord Congleton.

Wounded—The Duke of Roxburghe, the Marquess of Northampton and Tweeddale, the Earl of Leven, and Lords Gerard and Somers.

Prisoners of War.—The Earls of Erne and Stair.

THE PRESS CENSORSHIP: "PREPOSTEROUS NONSENSE."

The Australian public appear to have been much interested in legal proceedings taken by the Press Censor against a newspaper at Perth, W.A., for "improperly publishing information which might be directly or indirectly of use to the enemy." The prosecution sought to prove that a published interview, referring to the defences of the Suez Canal, and the presence of warships at Port Said, was calculated to be of use to countries with which Britain was at war.

In cross-examination Major Bridges, who was called as a witness for the prosecution, said that not being a German, Turk, or Austrian he could not say without knowledge of details to what use the enemy could have put the published information. He, however, ventured an opinion that given time he could submit a plan showing how the information would be of use to the enemy.

The defence was that the idea of the enemy making use of information several weeks old was preposterous nonsense. Further, the information published was absolutely useless to anyone, and the charges laid were ridiculous.

In dismissing the cases with costs amounting to £5 14s. against the prosecution, the Police Magistrate, Mr. Davies, said that Mr. Moss' diary, which formed the basis of the interview, was compiled by himself, while passing as a passenger on one of the through boats. They also had evidence that Mr. Moss was only in the same position as thousands of other passengers, who passed through the canal each week, and who, if equally keen, could have had the opportunity of seeing what Mr. Moss had observed. There was a further suggestion made by one of the witnesses that the information might be useful if transmitted to the Old Country. That statement could be dismissed without a second thought. It would take eight weeks to get there, and it would be very foolish for an enemy to wait for information from such a source when facilities were at hand, they might reasonably assume, for sending experts to the spot to see what was going on.

In regard to a second charge of unlawfully publishing information with respect to the disposition of a portion of the King's forces, counsel for prosecution said he had arranged with counsel for the defence for an adjournment *sine die*, and this was granted.

RUSSIA'S AWAKENING.

THE WONDERFUL MOBILISATION OF THE ARMIES OF THE TSAR.

"The last ten years have seen a revolution in the Russian army, for like the English and the French, it has been brought into line by defeat. From the purely military point of view Russia owes as much to the Japanese War as England owes to the South African."

Thus, and in sentences equally striking, Mr. Denis Garstin, in his book, "Friendly Russia," says remarkable tributes to the new armies of the Tsar which have just vindicated Russia's military reputation so brilliantly.

When Germany declared war on her northern neighbour Mr. Garstin was in Moscow, and as he had learnt to love the Russians in peace time he sorrowed greatly. Knowing something of the wonderful German military machine, he felt, he says, that "nothing but a miracle could save these simple folk" (the Russians).

Next morning he woke to find that the miracle had occurred. "Moscow was transformed. From everywhere came arms and transport wagons and soldiers and horses. It was the universal question, 'Where is everything coming from?' Mobilisation went on all round. A most careful list of the numbers required of mechanics, smiths, wheelwrights, electricians and others had been made. The levying of troops was complete and systematic. Everything had been assessed, everything was paid for. The vodka shops were closed. The railway system was reorganised. Everything had been prepared and Russia had achieved a miracle."

But the greatest miracle was to come in the unity of the nation. Before the war it seemed as if nothing could unite the bureaucracy and the revolutionary. Socialists, anti-militarists, loathing war, seemed compelled by their need to protest vehemently against the Government's attitude. All Russia waited anxiously for the national feeling of relief. But the extremists remained. Then they too made a superb *volte face*. Bourgeois, the denouncer of Azeff, left his sanctuary in Paris to return to serve his country, though prison might await him. The day was won. Germany's wanton attack had united the nation. *Daily Graphic*.

UNITED STATES AND THE WAR.

SYMPATHY WITH BRITAIN.

The following is an extract from a letter received in London from a Boston gentleman:—

"The heart of America has been deeply touched by the terrible work in Belgium, and no amount of Teutonic paltering can wipe out the deep feeling of anger now in the heart of the American people. On one fact you may rest assured, however: the heart of the American people beats warm for Britain."

I never saw such sincerity and earnestness expressed so universally. We may be neutral technically, but morally we are all absolutely open to the cause of righteousness and against German oppression."

"Like myself, however, there are millions of Americans who have no hesitation in saying: 'To blank with neutrality, we are for humanity.' I am firm in the belief that you are going to succeed in glorious style, and this is the general impression throughout the United States."

THE ENEMY'S PHYSICAL AND MENTAL CONDITION.

OBSERVATIONS BY EYE-WITNESS.

An eye-witness present with General Headquarters, writing on January 16th, says:—

The enemy's physical and mental condition is a point of interest and importance, but in attempting to study it it is necessary to guard against the temptation to jump to conclusions, or to form hasty opinions based on the statements of men who probably sometimes represent the interior elements in the hostile forces, such as prisoners. Making due allowance for this, however, there does seem to be a difference in the state of feeling of the German rank and file from that which existed some weeks ago. Some of our prisoners now realize that a victorious advance is out of the question, and that their duty is merely to hold their ground. Though the idea that Germany is going to gain any advantage commensurate with the sacrifices she has incurred appears to a great extent to have disappeared, there are at the same time few who contemplate the possibility of defeat and invasion.

As regards physical well-being, it is doubtful if the German troops are so favourably situated as our own. They are not so warmly clad, and though there appears to be a sufficiency of food, hot meals are not always forthcoming. Their medical arrangements, also, are inferior to ours, and to judge from the medical pamphlets which have been captured their appliances are antiquated. Many civilian physicians without surgical knowledge are being employed, the work having become altogether beyond the powers of the establishment of army surgeons. Two such doctors were recently allowed to operate on their own wounded in one of our hospitals. Since they were without the necessary instruments, these were lent to them; but they showed a surprising ignorance of their use and ruined several intended for disarticulating sinews and ligaments by attempting to cut through bones with them. After this they were not permitted to operate.

Three points of inferiority are more than set off by the general efficiency of the fighting machine, the excellence of the staff work, the high discipline, and the thoroughness with which nearly every military requirement has been thought out and provided for. Orders have been captured giving minute instructions as to the care of clothing and equipment, sanitary arrangements, and other details, which show great forethought and a high standard as regards interior economy. This minute care for the well-being of the living soldier, so long as he can fight, however, is combined with a callousness to losses, when the sacrifice of life is thought necessary, which points to formidable powers of resistance.

DAY OF THE TRAMP STEAMER.

MODERATE PROFITS FOR LINER COMPANIES.

There has, during the past two days, said *The Times* of January 21st, been rather an easier feeling in the homeward freight markets and little chartering has taken place for grain from South America. Shipowners generally seem to welcome the less firm tone of rates.

It should be clearly understood that not all shipowners are able to take advantage of the magnificent freights that have been willingly paid by merchants. Many chartered their steamers "for time" months ago at rates which now seem low; others have numerous vessels acquired by the Government on terms which, in the light of present events, they are now disposed to regard as moderate; and the liner companies are certainly not enjoying phenomenal prosperity.

The freights of the liner companies may be said to be, on the average, about 25 per cent. above those current before the war, which compares with increases of 300 per cent. and more secured by the tramp owners. Owing to the decline in the export trade of the country and to difficulties at the docks it has been common for the liner to leave on their schedule dates only partly laden. In one important liner trade the total freight earnings have decreased by 40 per cent. during the past five months, while the passenger earnings have fallen off considerably more. The passenger earnings have declined to such an extent that in some cases it does not pay to send the largest vessels to sea, and they are lying idle in port pending better times. It is in these high-valued passenger boats that the war-insurance premium is still a serious factor. While the rate was 5 per cent. for a three months' policy the cost of a vessel valued at £200,000 was £10,000 for a round voyage, and even now at 30 it is £7,500. Large crews are required, and the wages that are now being paid amount in the aggregate to a very formidable sum. A "greaser" now receives £7 10s. per month, and the higher ranks get higher wages in proportion.

The liner companies, especially those which have had many ships employed as transports, should be earning moderately good profits, but not profits comparable with those of a few "tramp" owners.

PORTUGUESE ROYALIST ATTEMPT.

The following semi-official statement was issued at Lisbon on January 20th:— Last night some Monarchist officers of the 21st Regiment of cavalry and the 5th Regiment of infantry revolted and tried to persuade their comrades to join in the sedition movement. The Government, with the help of all good Republicans and the almost unanimous assistance of the army, quickly overcame the attempt at insurrection. The culprits, to the number of 61, were sent to prison. All necessary precautions have been taken. Some old rebel leaders who crossed the frontier near the Minho were taken prisoners by the Government authorities.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	MALTA	Noon, 26th Feb.	See Special Advertisement.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE	NAMUR	About 1st Mar.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	SARDINIA	About 1st Mar.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES	NAMUR	10 A.M., 31st Mar.	Freight and Passage.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

For Further Particulars apply to

R. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1915.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"SUNGKIAN"	On 23rd Feb., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KANCHOW"	On 25th Feb., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LUOHOW"	On 25th Feb., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KIOHOW"	On 27th Feb., 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGHOW"	On 28th Feb., 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"HUGHOW"	On 2nd Mar., Noon.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 2nd Mar., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANGUI"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHA" "TAMING" and "TEAN". Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest of Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE—THE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI" and "CHENYAN" and the S.S. "KANCHOW", "LUOHOW", "KIOHOW" and "YINGHOW", having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung. For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1915.

TELEPHONE 36. AGENTS.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD. APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

S.S. "TIOLA" 5,257 tons, Capt. Butler will be despatched for SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE and MOJI on 16th March.

S.S. "UMARIA" 5,317 tons, Captain Elton, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE and MOJI on 22nd March.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1915.

AGENTS

29

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIYANG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 23rd Feb., at 1 P.M.
"HAIYANG"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY, 26th Feb., at 1 P.M.
"HAIYANG"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, 2nd Mar., at 1 P.M.

For SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 Days).

"HAIMUN" ... Capt. A. H. Stewart ... WEDNESDAY, 24th Feb., at 1 P.M.
Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIR & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1915.

3

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE (SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ALDENHAM	On 24th Feb., 11 A.M.	On 12th Mar., 11 A.M.
ST. ALBANS	On 24th Feb., 11 A.M.	On 12th Mar., 11 A.M.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. A State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried. For further particulars apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
AGENTS

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA.



SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamer Displacement Tons and Speed. Leave Hongkong.

SHENYO MARU 22,000—21 knots ... TUES., 23rd Feb.

CHIYO MARU 22,000—21 knots ... TUES., 23rd March.

TENYO MARU 22,000—21 knots ... TUES., 13th April.

* NIPPON MARU ... 11,000—18 knots ... TUESDAY, 27th April.

* Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.

Steamers via Shanghai leave at Noon.
"Manila" at 10.30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10... RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.

FIRST CLASS TO NEW YORK £60. ... " £96.10.

" " " SAN FRANCISCO £45. ... " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by Steamer of the PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co. or from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND-THE-WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer Displacement Tons and Speed. Sails

ANYO MARU ... 18,600—15 knots ... Wednesday, 10th March.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. DOI, Acting Agent,

King's Building.

TELEPHONE 291.

(2/5)

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

For SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA ... ATLANTIQUE On or about 25th Feb., at 5 P.M.

YOKOHAMA ... ATLANTIQUE On or about 25th Feb., at 5 P.M.

MARSEILLES VIA PORTS ... VILLE DE LA CIOTAT ... On 27th February.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer	Leave	Leave	Connecting Steamer	Leave	Leave
from YOKOHAMA	to	SHANGHAI	from COLOMBO	to	PLYMOUTH
YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO	HAI	COLOMBO	MARSEILLES	(London 1 day later)
Mar. 1	MALTA	Feb. 22	EGYPT	Friday	Thursday
Mar. 1	SARDINIA	Mar. 8	MEDIN	Mar. 27	Apr. 3
Mar. 29	NUBIA	Mar. 22	MONGOLIA	Apr. 10	Apr. 16
Apr. 19	ORIENTAL	Apr. 6	MALWA	Apr. 24	Apr. 30
May 10	MALTA	Apr. 19	MOBBA	May 8	May 14
	SARDINIA	May 3	MALOJA	May 22	May 28
	NUBIA	May 17	MOOLTAN	June 5	June 11
		May 31		June 19	June 25

THE ATTENTION of Passengers is drawn to the ACCELERATED ARRIVAL of the Mail Steamers at Marseilles, Plymouth and London. These vessels will now arrive in Marseilles on Friday, and London on the following Friday. Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

F.A.B.E.S.

The Rates to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

1st Saloon	2nd Saloon	Accommodation	Single	Return
£55	£25	£44	£25	£44
£55	£25	£44	£25	£44
£55	£25	£44	£25	£44
£55	£25	£44	£25	£44

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS

INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL EXAMINE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Due at	Due at
	YOKOHAMA	SHANGHAI	HONGKONG	ST. PAUL	MARSEILLES	LONDON
NAMUR	Mar. 15	Mar. 26	Mar. 31	Apr. 6	May 4	May 12
NOBE	Mar. 29	Apr. 9	Apr. 14	Apr. 20	May 18	May 27
NELLORE	Apr. 25	May 7	May 13	May 18	June 15	June 24
NAGOYA	May 10	May 21	May 26	June 1	June 29	July 8

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO

FARES TO LONDON:

1st Saloon £50 Single; £75 Return. 2nd Saloon £35 Single; £52 Return

FARES TO MARSEILLES:

1st Saloon £46 Single; £63 Return. 2nd Saloon £33 Single; £50 Return

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy

THE ABOVE RATES ARE SUBJECT TO A SURTAX OF 10%

For Further Particulars, apply to—

R. A. HEWETT,

SUPERINTENDENT

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATE
MARSEILLES and LONDON	KASHIMA MARU	2,000	THURSDAY, 26th Feb., at Noon.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	MISHIMA MARU	16,000	TUESDAY, 11th March, at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.O. and SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 23rd Feb., at Noon.
	AWA MARU	12,500	MONDAY, 1st March, at Noon.
	NIKKO MARU	9,600	FRIDAY, 18th April, at 11 A.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	TANGO MARU	13,500	TUESDAY, 16th March, at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	COLOMBO MARU	12,000	TUESDAY, 23rd February.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	KANAGAWA MARU	12,500	FRIDAY, 5th March.
KOBE	KIRIN MARU	5,000	THURSDAY, 25th February.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	SANUKI MARU	12,500	SUNDAY, 7th March.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	9,600	MONDAY, 15th Mar., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	ATSUTA MARU	16,000	SUNDAY, 7th Mar., A.M.

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

* Terminus Yokohama.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
KASHIMA MARU	20,000	Thurs., 25th Feb.
MISHIMA	16,000	11th Mar.
SUWA	25,000	25th Mar.
ATSUTA	16,000	8th Apr.
YASAKI	25,000	22nd Apr.
MIYASAKI	18,000	6th May
KITANO	16,000	20th May
FUSHIMI	25,000	3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Steamers	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Tues., 23rd Feb.
AWA	12,500	Mon., 1st Mar.
SHIDZUOKA	12,500	Tues., 23rd Mar.
TAMBA	12,500	6th Apr.
AKI	12,500	20th Apr.
SADO	12,500	4th May

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, etc., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 1241

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